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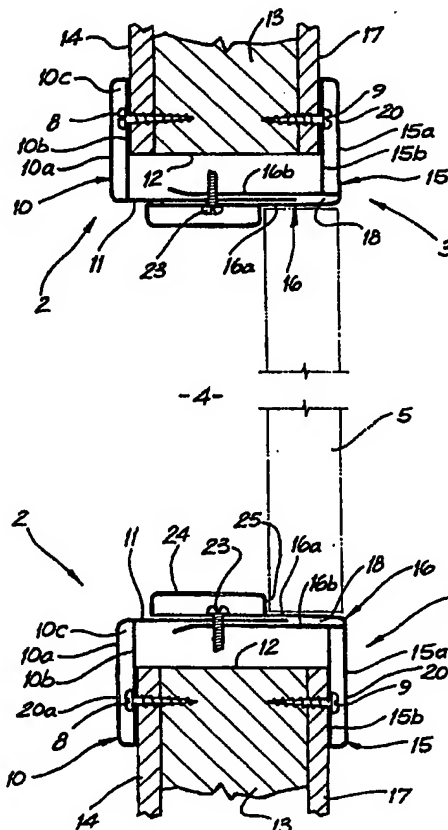
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(54) Title: DOOR JAMB AND ARCHITRAVE ASSEMBLY

(57) Abstract

An adjustable window or door frame and architrave assembly for attachment to wall (13) comprising first and second profiled members (2, 3) each being L-shaped and comprising first abutment members (10, 15) to engage cladding (14, 17) and second abutment members (11, 16) spaced from face (12) of the wall presented within the doorway opening (4), one second abutment member (16) being bifurcated to receive second abutment member (11) which is adjustably anchored within said bifurcated portion by fastener (23) whose free end penetrates the void area between face (12) and second abutment member (16).



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DOOR JAMB AND ARCHITRAVE ASSEMBLY

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates to assemblies enabling the fixing of doors and the like to a support structure such as a wall and more particularly, relates to a door jamb assembly comprising complementary profiled members which interengage to form a door jamb and architrave assembly.

PRIOR ART

Door jambs and architraves are essential finishing structures in buildings on which doors rely for support. There are many different forms of door jambs presently used in the construction industry including those made from timber and which are profiled to suit the requirements of particular door sizes and types. Timber door jambs have been used for many years in building structures particularly in domestic dwellings. With the advent of highrise buildings and home units, a move was made to use of door jambs manufactured from metal and built into the structural wall to which they are attached. These metal door jambs must be built in at the time the walls are constructed and are primarily suited for use with masonry or concrete walls and as such have ties fitted to the back of the jamb which are anchored by the wall structure. As the jambs are installed in the very early stages of construction, they are highly vulnerable to inadvertent damage during completion of the structure adding to builder's costs. Ideally, door jambs are best installed at the tail end of construction to minimise the possibility of damage.

Whilst the problem of vulnerability to damage during construction is to an extent avoided by use of jambs made from materials which can be installed near the end of the construction phase such as timber, use of timber carries with it environmental problems which has lead to a trend away from this material in some countries.

Apart from the door jambs manufactured from exotic timbers, more recently cheaper timbers have been used which are dove tailed together and painted. These are very

cheap door jambs and are generally inserted when the building is nearing completion in much the same way as higher quality timber jambs are.

Whilst the known timber door jambs have proven to be satisfactory in some applications in recent years, due to the trend away from the use of timber in favour of using earth materials such as steel, attention has been directed to alternative methods of installing apparatuses for use as door jambs which do not suffer from the disadvantages of existing door jambs and particularly those susceptible to damage during building construction.

10 The present invention seeks to provide an alternative door jamb assembly and method of erection thereof whereby door jambs can be installed just prior to completion of a building structure to avoid susceptibility to inadvertent damage during completion of major structural works.

15 In its broadest form the present invention comprises;
an assembly which attaches to a support structure such as a wall and which when attached to said structure is capable of supporting a door; the assembly comprising a first profiled member at least a part of which abuts at least one face of said support structure about an opening formed in said structure,
20 a second profiled member at least a part of which abuts at least an opposite face of said support structure about said opening and which includes an abutment member which overlaps or engages within said opening a corresponding abutment member on said first member such that said first and second members are placed in an opposing relationship; whereupon, when said abutment member on said second member overlaps or engages
25 said abutment member on said first member, said first and second members in conjunction with a second abutment member on said second member together form a door jamb which supports said door an architrave assembly formed by said second member of each profiled member forming said architraves.

30 In another broad form the present invention comprises:

- an adjustable window or door frame and architrave assembly for attachment to a support structure such as a wall and which when attached to said structure is capable of supporting a window or door, wherein, the assembly includes a frame adapted to fit in and about the periphery of a window or doorway opening said frame comprising;
- 5 first and second profiled members which engage each other from opposite sides of the opening;
- said first member being generally L shaped comprising a first abutment member forming one leg of said L shape which engages the outer surface of and at least a part of which is parallel to cladding attached to said wall and including means connected thereto for
- 10 enabling fixing of said first member to said wall and through said cladding and a second abutment member which is parallel to but spaced apart from a face of the wall presented within the doorway opening;
- said second profiled member being generally L shaped and comprising; a first abutment member forming one leg of the L shape which engages the outer surface of and at least
- 15 part of which is parallel to cladding attached to an opposite side of said wall and including means connected thereto for enabling fixing of the second profiled member to said wall and through said cladding and a second abutment member parallel to but spaced apart from a face of the wall presented within the doorway opening and comprising a bifurcated portion which receives said second abutment member of said first profiled
- 20 member, said second abutment member of said first profiled member being anchored within said bifurcated portion at a predetermined distance from a mouth of the bifurcated portion by a fastener whose free end penetrates a void space formed between said face of the wall presented within the doorway opening and said second abutment member of said second profiled member;
- 25 said first profiled member being adjustable relative to said second profiled member to accommodate different wall thicknesses.

Preferably, the first abutment member on the first profiled member comprises a first leg of said L shaped cross section, at least part of which abuts an outer face of said support

30 structure and is fixedly attached thereto and wherein the first abutment member of the second profiled member comprises a first leg of the L shaped cross section which abuts